(XXIX^th YEAR.) THE (N^o. 1467.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1773.

TO THE PUBLICK.

"Non eſt deſperandum: fortaſſe non canimus ſurdis. Nec "enim tam in malo ſtatu res eſt, ut deſint ſanæ mentes, "quibus et veritas placeat, et monſtratum ſibi rectum "iter et videant et ſequantur"

Lactant. Div. Inſt. L. V. p. 417. Ed. Sparke.

IT has become faſhionable in ſome, who wou'd fain have their opinions paſs for law, to decry every thing that is ſharp and poignant in writing. With them even Attic ſalt and Roman wormwood are "*ſcurrility and abuſe*: tho' without ſome ſuch ſeaſoning, controverſial writings, in general, wou'd be inſipid and diſguſting. I mean not to plead for real *ſcurrility*, by which I have ſuffered not leſs, than thoſe who have complained more. Even in a good cauſe, it offends; in a bad one, it is inſufferable. Yet, there are occaſions when, as Milton ſays, "a tart rhetoric and a rougher accent" are unavoidable. But, what is moſt provoking, is, that none are ſo ready to fall out with an offenſive acrimony in others, as thoſe who are moſt guilty of it themſelves. A certain writer, of no ordinary note amongſt us, in a piece publiſhed ſome time ſince, and ſign'd, A PLANTER, complains moſt grievouſly of "*ſcurrility and abuſe*;" and perhaps, there is not, according to his abilities, a more *abuſive* author living, than himſelf.—"Candour's *maxims* flow from rancour's throat."—For the little, *abuſive*, inſinuations which, in the piece before me, it has been ſuppoſed, he threw out againſt one individual clergyman, it were a pity to quarrel with him. Theſe things are common; and that gentleman having run his hand into a hornet's neſt, it were ſtrange, indeed, had he eſcaped ſtinging. He muſt have read his whiggiſt and republican pamphlets to little purpoſe, had he not learn'd to daſh a "miniſterial hireling, and court ſychophant" in the teeth of his adverſary. Even Cato's letters will ſupply him with ſuch *tart rhetoric* in abundance, and I wiſh not to ſtint him in the uſe of it. For, I neither aſk, nor expect any quarter of him. Nay, when he threatens to "rouſe the indignation of the people" againſt all of my order, if he would but "make his vauntings true, 'twould pleaſe me well" A ſilly and an impudent bravo, as if the people of Maryland were to be hounded on, juſt when he might pleaſe to "cry havoc." Let me whiſper in his ear the reply of a celebrated Athenian, who, being *threatened* by a pragmatical orator, with the people's pulling his houſe about his ears, when they were *in a rage*; ay, ſaid he, but, what will they do to you, when they are *in their wits?*

The liberal ſpirit of the age we live in, with reſpect to religious differences, has often been remark'd; and, God forbid, I ſhou'd wiſh it otherwiſe! I hope, however, to be pardoned, if (owing, it may be, to the prejudices of education) I ſtill am ſo tinctured with the old ſpirit of our conſtitution, as to think we go *rather* too far, when we encourage a profeſſed Romaniſt to intermeddle in a diſpute concerning a proteſtant eſtabliſhment. Even thoſe fanciful politicians, who are pleaſed to conſider an eſtabliſh'd religion but as a ſtate-engine, acknowledge the alliance between church and ſtate to be ſuch, as that he can be no ſure friend to the latter, who is known to be an enemy to the former. Whether our *church* be really *in danger* or no, is foreign to our preſent enquiry: it is certain, ſhe is in a ſtate of perſecution. At ſuch a juncture, for ſuch a man officiouſly to ſtep in, and ſpurn her, was certainly not in the modern, *liberal* ſpirit, even of Popery. It was the conduct of him, who, finding a houſe in flames, wantonly or wickedly throws a faggot into it. And, unleſs we really now be of the ſpirit which, he ſays, our anceſtors were of, and actuated neither by a "zeal for the eſtabliſhed church, nor a hatred of Popery," one might wonder ſo inſidious an attempt has not been reſented. He has ſomewhere ſaid, that our "conſtitution is founded on jealouſy." Be it ſo; it is jealous not of the conduct of adminiſtration only. Every page of our hiſtory ſhou'd "warn our repreſentatives to exert the moſt watchful care and ſtricteſt vigilance" over the people of his perſuaſion.—I wiſh not to raiſe needleſs apprehenſions, nor to involve others in his quarrel. If this ſhould happen, they know to whom they owe it. I may, however, be permitted to add, that, I am perſuaded, there has hardly ever been a period, ſince this country has been under a proteſtant government, when a conduct, like his, wou'd have met with ſuch a reception, as it now has. What this may forebode, I care not to enquire—the real friends of their country will think of it.

Where our *Planter* pick'd up his traditionary tales of the motives that guided our legiſlators in days of yore, I know not. But, to believe theſe *reports* of his, which, I doubt, have come to him thro' a ſuſpicious channel, in oppoſition to the *written* declarations of thoſe legiſlators themſelves, who, in the preamble to the act in queſtion, profeſs themſelves to have been guided by the moſt "laudable conſiderations," wou'd require a Romiſh faith. It was not enough to vilify the preſent friends of the church, without a fling alſo at her venerable founders. Ungrateful for a more ample toleration, than is granted to papiſts in almoſt any other proteſtant country; and ſtung, as it wou'd ſeem, with the recollection, that, as this province was primarily granted as an aſylum to Roman catholics, they ſhould no longer have the dominion of it, he now rails againſt our eſtabliſhment, "as ſubverſive of the principles on which this colony, in particular, was founded, and repugnant to the ſpirit of colonization in general." This is a wide field for debate; happily, however, the queſtion is already determined. He has not choſen to be explicit, but, his aim is obvious—an exemption from contributing to the maintenance of any but his own prieſts. What aſſurance his friends may have given him of ſucceſs, in caſe of his making ſuch an application, is not for me to conjecture: I ſhou'd, however, be little ſurpriſed to hear, that he did apply. And, if it will encourage him to go on, I may tell him, that ſhou'd the projected regulations take place, not a little will be gain'd towards it. But, ſurely, he overſhoots his mark in quarrelling with all eſtabliſhments. I am miſtaken, if he would not think it ſound policy, and highly ſubſervient to "the ſpirit of colonization," to have Popery eſtabliſhed. He is no good catholic, if he would not.

Nothing ſo eaſy as to find fault: and, in all popular diſcontents, the acceptable way is to fall in with the prevailing ill humour. A piece of policy, this writer is well ſkill'd in. Finding the tide run againſt the claims of the clergy, he too ſails with the ſtream, and thinks "forty pounds of tobacco per poll is an exorbitant proviſion—and, conſequently, unreaſonable." Full and copious as theſe terms are, ſtill they are but comparative; and without ſome poſitive, to which they may be referr'd, quite vague and indeterminate; amounting to no more than this, that it is his opinion, that it is ſo. Now juſt ſo do I think of the proviſion which his church draws from this province: and my opinion is, at leaſt, as unbiaſs'd and impartial as his. Our revenues are known to every one, that chuſes to know them; and, in truth, often magnified far beyond their real value. The property of the church of Rome is under a very different predicament. It might be curious, and, perhaps, not altogether uſeleſs, to ſee an account of its annual amount. I am greatly out in my gueſſes, if it be exceedingly diſproportionate to our "exorbitant, and, conſequently, unreaſonable" ſalaries. And, whether it becomes this proteſtant country to have as much, or, but half as much, annually drain'd from it, for the ſupport of popiſh eccleſiaſtics and endowments abroad, as is given for the maintenance of a clergy of our own, let thoſe, to whom this appeal is made, judge.—I too think that it is "exorbitant, and, conſequently, unreaſonable," that a lawyer, whoſe talents are, by no means, ſuperior to other men's, ſhou'd make from one to two thouſand a year, by his profeſſion, whilſt a clergyman is to be ſtinted to two hundred. In the name of common ſenſe, what are the mighty ſervices which theſe men have done, or can do, to the community, that they, alone, ſhou'd monopolize all our little honours and emoluments!

"Why, Sirs, they do beſtride our little province,
"Like Coloſſuſes: and we petty men
"Walk under their huge legs, and peep about
"To find ourſelves diſhonourable graves."

I wiſh, we could be favoured with a fair view of the amount of their incomes: I am ſtrongly of opinion that they would be found to be more than double thoſe of the clergy, whoſe profeſſion is neither leſs honourable, nor leſs neceſſary. In this county, I think, I have been told, that the tobacco fees, which the ſheriff had to collect for lawyers, amounted to 120,000: the private fees, I ſhould gueſs at in vain. I preſume, the caſe is the ſame all over the province. And yet, theſe are the men to exclaim againſt the "exorbitant" ſalaries of the clergy—Men, forſooth, to whom "this country is under the greateſt obligations;" whilſt we, "cæteri omnes, ſtrenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus ſumus, ſine gratiâ, "ſine auctoritate, his obnoxii, quibus, ſi republica "valeret, formidini eſſemus. Quæ quoſque tandem "patiemini, fortiſſumi viri?"

It is, methinks, no great proof of political wiſdom to ſelect the imperfections of any country, as models for imitation. In moſt reſpects, we ſhould do well to emulate the publick ſpirit of our ſiſter colony of Virginia. We chuſe, however, to copy her in almoſt the only inſtance, where it has happened, that ſhe is unworthy of herſelf, and ſordid. But why, I pray, adopt her ideas in one inſtance only? ſure I am, her laws for the regulation of practitioners of the law, are not leſs expedient for us, nor leſs worthy our imitation. If, however, we muſt needs go to Virginia for inſtruction in church affairs only, an appoſite inſtance occurs to me, in that way too. They have patriots, as well as we: like ours too, to advance their own intereſts, they once got a law paſſed, to pay the clergy money, in lieu of tobacco. The clergy (as *unworthy* as we are) appeal'd to the king, and obtain'd redreſs. The law was repeal'd, and inſtructions given to the governor never to paſs ſuch another.

Reformation of grievances is, confeſſedly, a good work, when it is indeed wanted; that is, where the abuſes complain'd of are real, where the advantages reaſonably to be expected from the reformation will certainly counterbalance the riſque that is run in attempting it, and where it is conducted not only by warm hearts, but by cool heads, by ſuch as know how to build, as well as how to pull down. The only grievances, I think, that are pretended to be complain'd of in our preſent eſtabliſhment (if I may be pardoned for preſuming to think we ſtill have one) are, that the proviſion is "exorbitant," and the mode of payment unequal.—On the ſubject of the inequality, little needs be ſaid: it is, on all hands, allowed to be a grievance. But, as it has ceaſed with the inſpection laws, which firſt gave it birth, ſurely, in framing ſuch laws anew, it can require no great depth of legiſlative ſkill, to provide for the eaſe and convenience of the farmer, without partiality to the planter, or injuſtice to the miniſter. It would be hard and unequal, that his eaſe ſhould be conſulted at the ſingle expence of the latter, without any benefit to the former. And, to extend the alternative alike to farmers and planters, wou'd be to reduce the clergy, in general, to moſt abject poverty, and thus, eventually, diſgrace and ruin the church—

"Hoc ithacus velit, et magno mercentur atridæ."

The farmer, as well as the planter, has a ſtaple: wou'd it not then, effectually and eaſily, remove this objection of inequality, were each, like the firſt offerings that were ever made on a religious account, taxed with the payment of an allotted part of the produce of his labour, to the ſupport of religion? I know of but one material objection to this, viz. it might, in ſome pariſhes, really make the ſalaries exorbitant, were the farmer to pay a buſhel of wheat, as the planter does 30 lb of tobacco. Of this, the obvious remedy is, to divide the pariſh, and thus ſtill farther and better diſſeminate religious inſtruction. To found an eſtabliſhment to be ſupported by money payments only, is, at leaſt, unuſual: and muſt, of neceſſity, be (as the Roman hiſtorian ſpeaks of the imperial city in its cradle) "Res unius ætatis." For it will be impoſſible ſo to regulate it, but that, in a very few years, it will want to be re-regulated. And, it is incongruous with the idea of an *eſtabliſhment*, that it ſhou'd be *unſtable*. No money is of any certain, perpetual intrinſic value: a fluctuating, provincial currency is ſtill leſs ſo, than ſterling money. It is not impoſſible, but that a pound in Maryland may, ſome time or other, become of as little value as a pound in ſome of the New-England governments. Admitting, then, that two hundred pounds currency a year, which, it ſeems, is now thought a *liberal* allowance, were really ſo (tho' more than that might have been received from the common intereſt of the money expended in educating many of us, without ſinking the principal) how will our ſucceſſors be in a condition to ſupport their ſtations with decency, when the ſame denomination of money may not anſwer a half, a quarter, or a tenth of that ſum? this objection our Planter endeavours to get over, by referring us to *Virginia*, where it, by no means, applies; the clergy there, as well as here, being paid in the ſtaple of the country. And, if one may indulge conjecture, it, certainly, is more probable, that the firſt framers of an act for the eſtabliſhment of religious worſhip, preferred a tax of forty per poll, to a fixed allowance of 16,000 lb of tobacco, for this reaſon, that the revenue might encreaſe with the encreaſing expenſiveneſs of living, and alſo, that a natural, eaſy, and certain fund might be provided for the extention of the national religion, than that they ſhou'd act upon ſuch unworthy principles, as this author aſcribes to them. I doubt not but that, in thoſe cheap and plain times, ſixteen hhds. of tobacco enabled their poſſeſſor to live as comfortably, and as reputably, as three or four times that number do, in this rich, expenſive, and ſelfiſh age.

I am no advocate for large ſalaries. That there are many ſuch in this province, is, indeed, often aſſerted, but has not yet been prov'd: tho', doubtleſs, it is a matter of too much importance to be taken upon truſt. A ſalary is great or ſmall, as it exceeds, or falls ſhort of, what will maintain him who receives it, reputably, in the country he reſides in. Judging by this principle, there is not more than one pariſh greatly, if at all, too large. That one excepted, ſo far from being an object of envy to an Engliſh biſhop, there is hardly another equal to the income of any common attorney. And, even of that one, it is unfair to judge by the reported number of taxables: between theſe, and what the incumbent actually receives, there is a wide difference.—In England, the revenue of the church, I believe, is eſtimated at two millions. This, divided by an equal poll-tax, taking the inhabitants at eight millions, wou'd come to five ſhillings per poll, including women and children. Divided, as it is here, amongſt ſuch only as we call taxables, (ſuppoſing the women and children, each, to be but equal in number to the taxable males) it would be about fifteen ſhillings.—The revenue of the church in Maryland, if paid in tobacco at thirty per poll, wou'd, I imagine, be about two thouſand hhds. which, at twenty ſhillings per C. wou'd be £. 20,000. Let the taxable inhabitants be ſet down at 80,000 (and they are thereabouts) it comes to about five ſhillings per tax, and conſiderably leſs than two ſhillings currency per poll; certainly, no very heavy burthen! compar'd with

what is paid by the mother country, who, collectively considered, are, by no means, more able, it is but little, if any, more than a fifth; so that, at any rate, we are not "of all men most miserable."—I am sensible, this calculation is made far too much by guess, to be strictly accurate: I have studied, however, to give the advantage against my own argument. The aggregrate, or sum-total of the provision made for the church in Maryland, is inadequate to the maintenance of a competent number of reputable clergymen. We have but forty-four parishes, and, even now, twice that number wou'd be unequal to the exigencies of the country. As we increase in people, more will still be requisite. For, it can never be thought that religious instruction is sufficiently communicated, till every man, that will, may have it in his power, with his family, conveniently to attend divine service, at the least, once in every week. Every parish is too large, as long as there is a parishioner distant above four or five miles from a church, where there is service every sunday. Cou'd things be suffer'd to remain on their present footing, this, in time, might be remedied: parishes heretofore, when really too large, have been divided, and, undoubtedly, will continue to be divided; but, should the patriotic schemes prevail, it is hard to say, when, or how it cou'd be remedied—certainly, not in this generation. For, as to any gain accruing from a casual encrease of taxable, which, excepting, perhaps, in some frontier parishes, is slow and uncertain, that, it seems, is intended only to lessen the tax—a very flattering prospect to separatists! and thus, by an artful appeal to the selfishness of the people, and the seducing allurements of some immediate little savings, an effectual project is form'd to keep our church down: I am surprised, her friends are not alarm'd at it.

It is owing, as Swift, with his usual sarcastic shrewdness, well observes, to this "pedantry of republican politics, when men come, with the spirit of shopkeepers, to frame rules for the administration of kingdoms," that regulations, like these, so unworthy a rich and a thriving country, have ever been projected: regulations, which, it wou'd seem, cannot well be carried into execution, without violence to publick faith. And, whether the apparent advantages (and they are but apparent) proposed to be gain'd, be worth such a sacrifice, deserves some consideration. Such a country as this is well able to support the dignity of government, and the independency of officers; to encourage arts and sciences, pay really deserving lawyers (of whom we have many) liberally, and maintain a clergy in a decent and hospitable manner, without overturning foundations, for the sake of an Utopian "principle of equality." But, say the conferrees of the lower house of assembly, "none of the parishes are so inconsiderable, but that the worst is too good for the worst clergyman." As if it were the policy of the legislature to have bad parishes, merely for the sake of punishing bad clergymen. Now, surely, for such men, any parish is too good: and the punishment falls not so much on the delinquent, as on the poor parishioners. There is a passage in a speech of a Sir Benjamin Rudyard in the house of commons in 1628, when Pym was speaker, not inapplicable to this paragraph of the conferrees. "for scandalous ministers, there is no man shall be more sincerely desirous "to have them punish'd, than I will be. But, Sir, "let us deal with them, as God hath dealt with us; "who, before he made man, made the world a handsome place for him to dwell in. So let us provide them "competent livings, and then punish them in God's "name: but, till then, scandalous livings cannot but "have scandalous ministers. It shall ever be a rule to "me, that, where the church and commonwealth are "both of the same religion, it is comely and decent, "that the outward splendour of the church should "hold a proportion, and participate, in the prosperity of the temporal state: for, why should we dwell "in houses of cedar, and suffer God to dwell in "skins."

Precipitate counsels, and rash resolves, are not peculiar to Maryland. All history abounds with examples of bodies of men, as well as individuals, being carried down by the current of party. Far then be it from me, indiscriminately, to reflect on many persons of worth and abilities, who, by not sufficiently considering the consequences, have been persuaded to join in the cry against the clergy. The case was new, and it was hardly possible, that the clamours, abuse and misrepresentation of violent and prejudiced men, should leave even very ingenuous minds without some degree of prepossession against a cause, which was "*every where spoken against.*" The cause, however, is now before the publick, and, I trust, not misrepresented. Farther discussion and enquiry will give it still additional strength. Let us then hope, as, surely, even folly and frenzy must now be satiated with uproar and confusion, that men will, at length, *return to a better mind*, and that peace and tranquillity may again be restor'd to this once happy country: and, maugre all the little, sinister, insinuations of such *Planters*, as this writer, every real patriot will be an advocate for our pure and reform'd church; and, in the words, and with the ferver, with which father Paul, in his dying moments, pray'd for the republick of Venice, will say, ESTO PERPETUA!

A CLERGYMAN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Prince-George's county.

IN my publication of last week, I, without favour or affection, pour'd out the unfeigned feelings of an honest heart. I now, in part, repeat what I then said, that, the present administration is despicable and low, in the most alarming and high degree. And that the envenom'd arrow aim'd at the honest hearts of the most fair and pious characters recoils, (let the expression be carp'd at as much as it will) and drinks the black blood of the sychophantick genius's, who were the authors of it, whilst they were flocking to the standard of detraction, and shewing their teeth for a dinner. But I never will cease to thunder out my trumpet of patriotism, to prick my countrymen from their slumber, in the time of danger. These poor creatures have led Antilon their benefactor, into the justification of a measure, which was deservedly burnt at the gallows—the proclamation I mean—It was burnt, I say, to perpetuate its infamy, *after the manner of the ancients*, and minute guns, to stamp it with disgrace, were fired over its grave: for it is to be noted, that, the ancients always burnt the bodies of atrocious criminals on funeral piles, as certainly as they fired minute guns over them in token of abhorrence; as all military men know to be practised in our own times. But the funeral procession was the bravest of all—the standard bearers were admirably chosen, and the chief mourners march'd after them with infinite propriety to the gallows, the Independent Freeman, not uttering a single joke in facetious sort, but overwhelm'd with sorrow, measuring his solemn paces in the rear. I well know, that, a malicious and despicable report, was put about, with the most wicked views, that, a patriot who has ever stood foremost in the stand, that has been made to prop up our falling constitution, blush'd forth repentance afterwards, for the part he acted on that glorious and triumphant occasion, confessing, that, he had been compelled to it, to humour the caprice of the rabble; but let any tool of administration sign his name to that charge, and send it to me I will scorn to pocket it, I will give the *scoundrel* the satisfaction of a *gentleman*—In all other countries, I know both from reading and experience, that, these indignities are entirely left to the rabble to offer them to wicked, selfish, and tyrannical ministers, their wives and daughters—unless when others mix with them in *disguise*; but the character of a Maryland patriot braves the day, he scorns to assume the tarr'd face, jacket and trousers, but boldly marches with the hangman and grave-digger, like a gentleman, in his own proper dress and person. Oh Antilon! Antilon! as I detest scurrility from my heart, and have some share of decency, I will deal gently with you. The treachery you have practised to all men who have had any thing to do with you, the *dark* and *suspicious* means by which you have enrich'd yourself, have made you a by word of detestation, you never did a friendly act in your life, either in your profession or out of it: this is the true real cause why this storm has broken upon you; you have not made enemies according to the saying of the wise man, viz. do a scoundrel a service and he is your enemy for ever. You are a pitiful, ill-looking, low-lived extortioner—an unnatural composition of *venom* and spleen—you deserve to be hang'd or banish'd—I shall, Mr. Printer, retain my former signature, because let Jereus that blackguard priest, that, has long ago deserved to be dungeon'd for his foul-mouth'd scurrility and abuse, say what he will to the contrary, hunger is a sensation that *cannot must not be long endur'd in a free country*; and he that can see a dainty dish of flesh every day set before him, and not fall to, cannot possibly have patriotic vigour enough to stand forth at a push—And that I have herein reasoned fairly, I appeal to the ghost of that brave youth, who, according to the declaration, in the words of the great Addison contained, expired on or about the 7th of Oct. inst. and who is gone to receive, in the next world, his reward for the crosses and oppositions he met with in this, to the many fine things he has both written and spoken, for the good of his country—The courtiers have, as I said before, propagated a doctrine which exercises the passion of vanity in their favour; but as I have not taken notice what that doctrine is, I shall here explain myself, and after I have done that, and some other matters, conclude upon the whole, that, as king James and all his popish advisers were sent to the devil headlong, for endeavouring to cut up our laws and religion by the roots, so our present miscreant administration, ought in common justice, to be pelted, kennel'd and knock't at head, and this I tell him to his teeth, and dare him, I repeat it, I dare him to shew his resentment AT THIS TIME, or any other. Was it so as it is now, in the late administration? did any selfish, odious, despicable, cunning, wriggling minister, then ride upon the necks of the people? no—universal applause and popularity then followed the most bright ministerial merit and generosity, the people were RELIEVED, contented, and happy, from one extremity of the province to the other, from the sea coast to the FRONTIERS; no body then dared to pick the pockets of the publick, no jobbing—and I call upon this whole province to testify the truth of this, and particularly the impartial and disinterested personages of all denominations and religions, that compose the present opposition. There is nothing *recorded*, that can stand up in judgment against a little that I aver; and I do not doubt, but that, by sticking together, we may bring back the same happy days again. But, as I said before, I despise the present administration and its officers into the bargain, your SAFE AND CLOSE KEEPING has no terrors for me, indeed I had rather incur it than not. It is to be hoped, that, the hammers of patriotism are at least a match for the bars and bolts of tyranny—the liberty of the press is the most powerful adversary to slavery, ambition, and faction; but it is repugnant to the principles of honour and general liberty, that it should not be totally at the devotion of the *professed* friends of the people—but I doubt not, that, if ever it should presume to grin at green-gill'd oysters, or squint at the *lean apothecary in Romeo and Juliet*, the justice and necessity will instantly appear, of hurling destruction thereat, and at all concerned therewith. The doctrine I alluded to—to proceed regularly—is this—that a roguish prevaricating lawyer, that mouths against his own hand-writing that he has been paid for, may make a very honest law maker; and that it is as plain as the NOSE in your face, that, a brickbat to-day, may be a diamond to-morrow, to support an *honourable scheme*—that a mere broomstick, without a head, is not a very sorry and useless piece of wood, nor apt to be rotten at the heart—upon what other principle can we account for, an independent person's cutting down a gallows, which may be fairly deemed a publick building, on his own land, and which ought to have been kept sacred, for the use of some of the most virtuous personages, that ever blew up the flame of once expiring liberty? and is it not upon the same principle, that, the same person now walks in open day, with a staff shaped into the form of a broomstick, thereby signifying his contempt evidently, of one of the most fine and gallant youths, that ever manifested a noble readiness, to sacrifice every thing that little minds and vulgar natures hold dear, honest, and important, to prove his independent connection with the Hamdens and Sydneys of our times? it has been observed, that, youth rarely breaks out into *absolute perfection*, at the very first setting out; it requires time to be a little hackneyed in experience. But this province is blest with a most amiable exception thereto. It is known, that, if avarice once strikes a single fibre in the heart of a *youth*, virtue turns her back upon him for ever, and that not even one generous vice can insinuate itself into his bosom—his notorious detestation of usury, secures him from all suspicion of being tainted with this poison—who so singular for speaking religiously the truth on all occasions! a man may be safe with him in the most trifling dealings without taking his bond—and he is as brave as a Bencoolen tyger; he is withal a most able and judicious critic, and, when in company, the most *sweet*, polish'd, facetious companion living. But the elegance of his breeding needs not be wondered at, considering at whose foot he was brought up, at a time, that, other lads are playing the fool, in mastering the minutiæ of grammar. I have said before that the invenom'd arrow aim'd at the honest heart recoils—and as I do not desire to be credited any further than my reasoning will go, I thus support my position——did not a most learned and humourous gentleman, some time ago, step forth to execute justice on the enemies of their country, with an ax in one hand and an halter in t'other, under the signature of Crispin? and what showers of abuse were instantly shot at him from the bows of miscreant court sychophants? and did they prevail to make one flaw in his *adamantine heart?* were his spirits broken in consequence thereof? did the rose of cheerfulness fade away from his cheeks? *at a word*—does he now sneak in holes and corners? does he not make his way as good as ever into all companies? when he hears himself pointed at, which is the case every where, with there's Crispin! there goes the Doctor! does not the burning blush of conscious merit light up his patriotic countenance? But to sum up my arguments and dismiss my readers—the liberty of the press consists in revering as sacred, both the publick and private characters of the lawyers, and their papist confederates in the cause of liberty and religious constancy, *and their characters alone*, and that this is both law, justice, and reason, is the sentiment of an Independent Freeman, and whoever contradicts it is a most scurrilous scoundrel and sychophant, and a most deadly enemy to all freedom and independency.

A CUSTOMER.

TO THE PRINTERS.

WHEN I behold those performances in your Gazette which tend to delineate the rights of the subject, and the extent of *prerogative*, or which strike at the views and measures of administration rather than at men, I confess myself much pleased. But on the other hand, there is no son of Maryland, blessed with any sense of virtue, or with common sense, there is no son of Maryland animated with the least spark of publick spirit, but must burn with rage and indignation to behold men of breeding, men of distinguished abilities, who deservedly merit the most amiable characters, avowedly admitted, nominally to be degraded, and scurrilously villified, through the channel of your Gazette, under an impossibility of redress, by secreting the author's real signature. The liberty of the press I hold essential to free government, but it is folly to suppose, that a people free as we are, and bold by being so, will ever submit to such indignities, or suffer the private characters of their deputies, wantonly to be sported with by the hands of c——t *favourites*, fed upon the plunders of the publick to destroy the general felicity, with impunity.

The *First Citizen*, for his manly, nervous, and spirited opposition, to that ever to be detested measure, I mean the proclamation, has received the most infamous abuse, from perhaps the vilest *parasites*, and when his reason and argument surmounted a refutation by *Antilon*, why truly he was a *papist*, and consequently disaffected; a weak, and shallow device, calculated no doubt to destroy the force of those truly patriotic performances, which evidently laid open to our view the danger of acquiescing to any illegal *exertions* of *power*; but the penetrating eye of the publick will always see to the *bottom* of such artifice, and notwithstanding we are always honoured with the title of mob, rabble, &c. we have long learnt to respect an honest man of another profession, in preference to a *knave* of our own.

Messr. Paca, Johnson, Chase, and Hall, for their unshaken fidelity to the common cause, for their unwearied diligence in opposing the designs of a *corrupt administration*, tending to the subversion of the policy, and œconomy, of our constitution, for their uncommon application to the business of the province, for their spirited and bold endeavours to infuse, and inspire, publick virtue, and resolution in the inactive mass; for these illustrious qualities, which constitute their present distinction, have likewise met the *dastardly*, and *scurrilous strokes* of our late *very great patriot*.—But notwithstanding the many and repeated efforts of these *creepers*, to render these gentlemen contemptible, the world is sufficiently satisfied, not only

with their abilities, but the honeſty of their hearts; and ſuch feeble attempts ſhew the authors a confederated *machine*, ſet up, and erected, merely for publick ſcorn and deteſtation, and ſerve to diſcover how obnoxious to the *wheel* of *government*, are thoſe men, by whoſe diligence, and integrity to the cauſe of liberty, their ſchemes of oppreſſion rendered abortive.

I wiſh to ſee the c——l of this province compoſed of gentlemen unconnected with the offices of government, then might they become the guardians of the people, and from principle (they having no intereſt but the general intereſt) be induced to join in ſuch meaſures as moſt aſſuredly would center, in the happineſs of that people, of whom they are a part. I do not mean to reflect cenſure on any man, or any ſet of men, but when the meaſures of g——t are immediately conducive to the deſtruction of the general welfare, when a powerful and combined force hath been exerciſed, when they have, not only projected, but obſtinately purſued ſchemes, *big with publick ruin*, merely to keep up their own pomp, and magnificence; the mouths of the people cannot, nor will be ſtopt; they will utter ſuch "naughty words" as would induce a good, and a virtuous man, rather to live in an innocent, and ſafe obſcurity, than continue at the helm of affairs, under the preſent general diſcontent. I wiſh moſt ardently likewiſe to ſee the g——r of this province both reſpected, and affected; but here is the moſt certain ſtandard upon which every one may judge; the affections, or diſaffections of the people, will always be in proportion to the advantages, or diſadvantages, which they reap from adminiſtration; they are as ſenſible of miſery, or happineſs, as thoſe that govern them, and will always pay due reſpect to thoſe who do them real ſervices, and abhor, as they ought, thoſe who load them with evils; they have reſentment, as well as liberality, ſenſe, as well as power; and as *Machiavel* ſomewhere obſerves, "when the "people are diſſatisfied with their governors, there is "no thing, nor perſon, which they ought not to fear."

I wiſh to ſee, a ſeminary for the more regular education of our youth—I wiſh to ſee, a regulation of our ſtaple, and a limitation of officers fees, and I wiſh to ſee, a decent, and honourable proviſion made for the clergy of the church of England; but I would wiſh likewiſe to ſee, that meekneſs of ſpirit, ſo ſtrongly recommended by our bleſſed lord, firmly impreſſed in the breaſt of every gentleman who hath taken upon him the ſacred function, I could wiſh to ſee them emulating the mandates of the bleſſed *Paul*, and inſtilling virtue in the hearts of mankind, by an examplary performance in themſelves; let them throw off that vail which has too long been a ſecurity for the moſt wanton attacks, and that badge, under which they have been moſt commonly diſtinguiſhed, *lewdneſs*, and *debauchery*; and whilſt "they raiſe their thoughts to "things above, let them not connive at villainies "below." All theſe things, Mr. Printer, I honeſtly wiſh, and I doubt not, but our wiſe, and upright repreſentatives, will let ſlip no opportunity of perpetuating to themſelves in the hearts of every ſon of liberty, a monument of grateful praiſe, as laſting as time itſelf.

George-Town, Patowmack river, Oct. 7, 1773. A VOTER.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 24.

"THE diſgrace of the Duc D'Aiguillon is at laſt effected, and the Duc de Choiſeuil is appointed to ſucceed him; the conſequence of which cannot but be dreaded, when it is conſidered, that by this miniſter's intrigue with the court of Spain a few years ſince, the three kingdoms were very near involved in a war. The *vox populi* here indeed ſeems to be peace, but that in this country is little regarded. It is certain we have ſufficient reſources for war, thanks to the ſkill of the Abbe Teray, who, notwithſtanding what his enemies may ſay, muſt be allowed to be a moſt accompliſhed financier."

Auguſt 3. The piety and good faith of the empreſs queen are conſpicuous from her behaviour to the king of Poland; at the very time that ſhe ſent her troops into that unhappy country, ſhe wrote a letter in her own hand to his Poliſh majeſty, in which ſhe informed him in the ſtrongeſt terms of her unalterable friendſhip to him and the republick; ſhe begged him not to be alarmed at the motion of her forces, and concluded her very kind and cordial letter by aſſuring him, that ſhe never entertained a thought of ſeizing any part of his dominions, nor would ſuffer any other power to do ſo. *Good lord! how great princes will lye!*

Auguſt 6. The parliament of Ireland will meet in the ſecond week of October next. It is a fixed meaſure that government will aſk an aid of three hundred and eighty thouſand pounds, to diſcharge the arrears there, occaſioned by the revenue falling: and it is as certain, that this ſum, large as it is, is not ſufficient; owing to the eſtabliſhment being ſo heavily burthened with additional placemen, penſioners, &c. Moreover, as the revenue is found to fall ſo much ſhort of the eſtabliſhment, government will lay new taxes on that kingdom, to the amount of at leaſt one hundred thouſand pounds per ann. What are to be the objects of this new taxation, are, at this time, under the councils in both kingdoms. The linen manufacture in Ireland (which is the principle manufacture there) being ſo much decayed, many of the capital perſons concerned in it have repeatedly and warmly ſolicited ſome relief; but government here perſevere againſt them.

We learn from Breſt, that ſuch frigates of war, from 32 to 36 guns, as ſhall henceforth be built in any of the ports of France, are ordered to be lengthened by the keel, and breadth in proportion; by which means they will be enabled to carry on one deck a weight of metal equal to the lower tier of an Engliſh 50 gun ſhip.

Auguſt 8. Thurſday night an expreſs arrived from his Excellency Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague, ſince which it is reported that a large body of Imperialiſts have marched to join the Ruſſian army, under the command of Count Romanzow.

Letters from Copenhagen, dated July 24, adviſe, that there were then ſeven Ruſſian men of war at anchor in the waters of Gotland, waiting for a favourawind to paſs the Sound in their way to the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, July 1.

"The behaviour of the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean towards the little ſtates of Italy is very extraordinary. They in a manner compel the inhabitants where they land to furniſh them with proviſions, &c. on what terms they chooſe to give; and in many reſpects afford occaſion, by their behaviour, to raiſe apprehenſions of a ſerious nature. A Ruſſian frigate, called the St. Baſil, has juſt arrived here from count Orlow's rendezvous at the Iſle of Chios, with an officer of ſome diſtinction on board, who has a commiſſion to ſolicit leave for the Ruſſian ſhips to harbour in any of the ports belonging to the Genoeſe. But his commiſſion wears the appearance of command rather than ſolicitation. The republick has not as yet given its anſwer."

Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that his Daniſh majeſty had juſt ſigned a teſtamentary diſpoſition, concerning the adminiſteation of the ſtate, if his majeſty ſhould die before the hereditary prince arrives at a proper age to take upon himſelf the reins of government.

A propoſal has been laid before the Earl of Dartmouth, for aboliſhing the different forms of government in America, and forming them into one; New-York, as it is centrical, to be the metropolis, and each province to ſend repreſentatives in the manner of our counties. Some other propoſals were made at the ſame time for producing a reconciliation, which it is hoped will be attended to.

Auguſt 9. By a letter from Spain we have advice, that the king, being informed that a fleet was coming from the Baltic with timber, &c. fit for ſhip building, for the ſtates of Barbary, had ſent orders to Cadiz for five men of war to put to ſea immediately to intercept the ſaid ſhips in the ſtraits of Gibraltar, and to take their cargoes, and pay ready money for them.

The Hon. Charles Fox has been offered the office of ſecretary of ſtate, in the room of lord Rochford, but he refuſed it. This department has laid upon the miniſter's hands for ſome time, none being willing to accept it.

Should the war between the Ruſſians and Turks continue another campaign, the following ſeems to be the ſyſtem to be adopted in the north: the imperialiſts having joined the Ruſſians, Sweden is immediately to break with Ruſſia, and to make a diverſion in favour of the Turks, by entering Finland, and in caſe of being worſted, France will then publickly declare herſelf, even at the riſque of a general war in Europe.

Auguſt 10. Some viſits that have been lately paid to Lord Chatham incline many to think that that nobleman is, by ſome means or other connected with government. Indeed this has been ſuſpected by ſome knowing ones for ſome time.

Certain advices are received from the continent, that four regiments of Pruſſian huſſars have inveſted the imperial city of Francfort on the lower Rhine.

Auguſt 11. Private letters from Paris mention, that the court of France, alarmed at the riſing ſtate of manufactures in the north, particularly thoſe of Denmark and Sweden, come to a reſolution to reduce the price of wages in the ſeveral branches of buſineſs throughout the kingdom, with a view to retain the balance of trade at all foreign markets in their own hands, by under ſelling.

A bill is preparing to be brought into parliament the next meeting for preventing the diſcharges of officers in the army or navy, unleſs by judgment or court martial. This bill, in which are ſeveral very curious particulars, is ſaid to be the joint production of a noble Duke near Cavendiſh ſquare, and a renowned general, and is to be extended to Ireland as well as Great-Britain.

A code of laws for the government of Canada is at laſt compleated, and will be laid by the Premier before parliament for its approbation next ſeſſion.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 21.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Eſq; Governor and commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the upper houſe of aſſembly, beg your Excellency's acceptance of our hearty thanks for convening the general aſſembly at this ſeaſon, and for the ſpeech you were pleaſed to make to both houſes at the opening of the ſeſſion.

The ſeveral matters you have now recommended to our attention, are, we think, of great importance, and as ſuch, will, we flatter ourſelves, be by both houſes taken into ſerious conſideration.

We thank you, Sir, for the kind aſſurance you give us, that you ſhall with the greateſt pleaſure cooperate with the other branches of the legiſlature in ordaining ſuch laws as may be conducive to the welfare of Maryland; confident we are that nothing will ever be wanting on your Excellency's part to render this province flouriſhing and happy, and you may always depend upon the readineſs of this houſe to concur in every meaſure likely to promote the true intereſt of our country.

October 15, 1773. BENEDICT CALVERT.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your very obliging addreſs, and cannot entertain the leaſt doubt of your cordially joining with the other houſe with regard to thoſe important ſubjects recommended by me to your attention.

I am happy in the aſſurances you give me of your opinion that nothing will be wanting on my part to render this province flouriſhing and happy. The ready concurrence of the upper houſe, which I have ever experienced, on all occaſions, with every meaſure that could tend to promote the ſame, merits my confidence, and is an agreeable teſtimony of their approbation of my paſt conduct.

October 15, 1773. *ROBERT EDEN.*

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Eſq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND,

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, in general aſſembly convened, return your Excellency thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

The different topicks which your Excellency has been pleaſed to recommend to our notice, are of conſequence, and require a very deliberate conſideration, but matters of an important nature, more immediately affecting the welfare of the province, demand a previous attention.

This ſeaſon of the year being the moſt convenient to our private affairs, we ſhall cheerfully proceed now in a general courſe of buſineſs, and ſhall be extremely happy to find your Excellency "co-operating with us in ordaining ſuch laws as may be conducive to the welfare of the province."

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Speaker.

October 14, 1773.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Lower Houſe,

I THANK you for your addreſs, and am glad to find that you agree in opinion with me as to the conſequence of the ſubjects I recommended to your conſideration; and I cannot help hoping, that as you admit the convenience of the ſeaſon, you will find time to give a proper attention thereto, without interrupting your deliberation on thoſe important "matters more immediately affecting the welfare of the province," which my real wiſh is to promote.

ROBERT EDEN.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Molly and Betſey, Captain Nicholſon, from London, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

A NEAT and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

ON Wedneſday the 6th inſt. in the bay between the mouths of Cheſter and Patapſco rivers, a Moſes built boat broke looſe and went adrift from a ſloop of mine; ſhe is about 14 feet keel, her frame all of mulberry, except the ſtern, ſhe is lined with pine plank, has a black bottom, and her gunwale painted yellow on the outſide, and red on the inſide as well as her ſtern ſheets. As the wind blew freſh from the northward it is ſuppoſed ſhe has drifted a good way down the bay. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid boat, and gives ſuch notice thereof as that the ſubſcriber may get her again, ſhall receive fifteen ſhillings reward, and if delivered to Mr. James Cheſton, in Baltimore-town, or to Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis, twenty ſhillings will be paid them, for account of

3w THOMAS RINGGOLD.

To be ſold at publick vendue, on tueſday the 2d of November next,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying within three miles of Elk-Ridge Landing, known by the name of Harbert's Care, containing 250 acres; there are on the plantation 10 acres of good meadow ground clear'd and ſow'd with timothy, and 40 more may be made with little trouble, a good apple and a peach orchard, two good dwelling houſes with brick and ſtone chimnies, and ſundry out houſes, all in good repair. At the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, all the houſhold furniture, plantation utenſils, horſes, cattle, hogs, and a very likely young negro woman that can do any ſort of work. The terms may be known on the day of ſale. DAVID SCOTT.

To be ſold for ready money, at Baltimore-town, on Wedneſday the third day of November,

A LARGE ſchooner boat, burthen 900 buſhels, about three months old, ſuppoſed to ſail as faſt as any boat in the bay. At the ſame time will be ſold, a few hogſheads of old Liſbon wine.

w3 ROBERT READ.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a perſon who calls himſelf William Wood, ſays he belongs to Humphry Godman, of Frederick county. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him from RALPH FORSTER, ſheriff of Prince-George's County.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit, and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber ——Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq; Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,
WILLIAM STEUART C. L. Off.

Bladensburg June 14, 1773.

LAND to be sold by publick sale on the Wednesday of November court next, at 2 o'clock, before the house wherein Mrs. Charleton now dwells at Frederick-town, viz.

A valuable well improved tract of 310 acres, now occupied by William Hilliary, about seven miles below the said town, which was conveyed by said Hilliary to me by a deed which is recorded in Frederick county land record book, I, folio 1044, February 18, 1765.

The bidder who shall pay down the greatest sum of money on the day aforesaid, shall have a conveyance of the right now vested in

RICHARD HENDERSON.

August 18, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge church, the 8th inst. an English convict servant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands further forward than the others: had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat, and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and forged or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass.—Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home.

tf THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,
Have just opened shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, *in* West-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

N. B. The Superscribers having procured an extraordinary good Jeweller, make all sorts of Jewellery in the neatest and best Manner.

IMPORTED last spring, in the Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, a bale of merchandize marked R. G. No. 1. which I imagine is landed either on the Eastern shore or at Annapolis, and for want of knowing the owner is not yet come to hand. This is to request those in whose care it may be to give speedy notice thereof to the subscriber, on Patuxent near Pig Point.

w3 RICHARD GREEN.

August 31, 1773.

STRAY'D or stolen out of the subscriber's lot late last night, a large light strawberry roan horse, with a thin mane and switch tail, his nose and face are mealy, is shod before, his brand unknown; his ears in particular are very dark, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever will secure said horse and give notice to the subscriber, shall have if taken in Anne-Arundel county ten shillings, and if in any other county one pistole, and if out of the province three pounds; and if stolen and the thief convicted thereof five pounds.

tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

RAN away from the subscriber, about 18 months ago, a lusty strong negro man named Hammet, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his nose and upper lip grow closer together than common, owing to a hurt he had when a boy; he is supposed to frequent the quarters of Messr. Edward Gantt and Samuel Parran in Calvert county, as he has a brother at each of those places. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to the subscriber living near Benedict-town on Patuxent river, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency from

6w JOHN PERRIE.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, last night about eight o'clock, an indented servant man, named Thomas Hoskins, lately imported in the Lovely Kitty, Capt. Collwell Howard, is a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set man, about 28 years of age, pitted with the small-pox, wears his own hair, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; took with him a Jacket and breeches of light coloured bearskin, with osnabrig lining; he took also a new felt hat, a red striped under jacket, dark blue yarn stockings, and copper buckles; he has a discharge from the army in the name of John Holloway, and without doubt will go by that name; he says he has a brother in Philadelphia, and 'tis supposed will make that way; 'tis thought he has a forged pass. Whoever takes up the said servant and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any jail so that he may get him again, shall receive five pounds reward, besides what the law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Chester-town, Kent county, Sept. 25.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 5th of June last, a convict servant man named James Lewis, by country an Englishman, aged about 45 years, talks hoarse, much in the west country dialect: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, round shouldered, stoops in his walk, has a down look, and is of a swarthy dark complexion, and has short dark hair. Had on and took with him two osnabrig shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a mixed coloured fearnought over jacket, a black and white country cloth under jacket, a new felt hat, a pair of black worsted knit breeches, and a pair of country made shoes almost new. He has been near five years in the country, and understands farming and driving an ox team pretty well. He went in company with Mary Philips the wife of John Philips, and pretend to be man and wife. Mary Philips had with her a male child about 7 months old, she is middle sized, round shouldered, has light coloured hair, thin sharp visage, pale complexion, and fair skin; it is thought they are gone over the Bay to the back settlements. Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid servant man in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have 5 pounds reward and if brought home reasonable charges besides the above reward, paid by

THOMAS SMYTH.

Prince-George's county, September 10, 1773.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, and continued three days, for sterling cash, or good London bills of exchange,

A VERY valuable and most approved tract of land, whereon I now live, containing 404 acres, joining Nottingham town, on Patuxent river; whereon is a good dwelling-house, 28 by 36 feet, three story high, with a very good kitchen, stables, and corn-houses, with several other out-houses, &c. in very good repair. The land is fit for either planting or farming, the soil remarkable good for either; likewise a fine warf may be made at a very little expence, with an exceeding fine range and pasture for stock, an extraordinary fine marsh, containing 40 acres. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, by applying to me on the premisses, as I shall attend every day till the day of sale for that purpose. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaser.

ts JAMES FRY.

West River, Sept. 27, 1773.

THE subscriber gives this publick notice, that he has a good new boat, 28 feet keel and 12 feet beam, to cross the bay with passengers, their carriages and horses, into Talbot county, Kent Island, or Dorset, or to any part of the head of the Bay. As I the subscriber have kept ferry for these 20 years and upwards, and have given general satisfaction, I hope it will encourage gentlemen, &c. to continue their favours. Pasturage and lodging gratis. There is another good boat kept by William Webb Hadaway, in Talbot county, Bay side, to carry passengers, their carriages and horses, to West River, or any part of the Bay.

w4 SELE TUCKER

Bladensburg, Sept. 29, 1773

I INTEND to go to England this Fall, therefore all persons indebted to me, and those who have any claims against me, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts with

FRANCIS HATFIELD.

To be sold by the subscriber in Bladensburgh,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about ten miles above Bladensburgh, and near the same distance from George-Town, containing 300 acres, well improved, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, tobacco house, corn house, stables, and a good garden well paled in, with very large apple, peach, and cherry orchards. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms and view the land by applying to

w4 WILLIAM MURDOCK.

I AM desired by a friend to offer to publick sale at the next Nov. court in Frederick-Town, at the time when I am to sell the land conveyed to me by William Hilleary, a tract of land on Seneca, called Fork Grubby Hill, containing 305 acres in woods. This land is near the White Grounds, and is open to as good a range as any in the county. There is a fine place for a mill on it, with abundance of timber convenient thereto. I am also instructed to say, that there are 14 or 15 acres of fine meadow land, and two pieces of good level high ground, about 50 acres in each, separated by a small rising of poor land, from which I conclude, that by placing the buildings on that small rising, clearing the two pieces of 50 acres each, and improving the meadow, such a stock might be wintered as would soon make it valuable for a small force, as the cattle usually come in fat at the fall. And as I expect that industrious men from St. Mary's county, who have laid up money during the late good times, and are tired of paying rent, will be bidders, therefore credit will be given for all the purchase money but ninety pounds sterling.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

THE sale of the lands advertised in this Gazette, No. 1458, to be on the 22d inst. is put off till the 22d of October, (on account of the sitting of the provincial court) when they will certainly be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of John Holley, on the premisses, for sterling or current money, by

Sept. 1773. ZACH. MACCUBBIN.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, at publick vendue, on the 18th of October, 1773,

A TRACT of Land called Wallingsford Purchase, containing 142 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, on Cat-tail branch, within four miles of Bladensburgh; the soil is good either for planting or farming; the sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

w3 JAMES WALLINGSFORD.

Lately imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Bladensburg, by wholesale or in single packages,

A PARCEL of German osnabrigs and rolls, coarse woollens, consisting of bed blankets, duffil blankets, broad and narrow clothes, duffil, Bath coating and shalloon; also a parcel of saddlery and cutlery, and a small quantity of linen handkerchiefs.

w4 ROBERT DICK.

Lower Marlborough, Sept. 27, 1773.

On Friday the 29th of October next will be exposed to publick sale,

PART of a tract of land called Chew's Desire, remarkably good, with timber and fire wood enough to support the plantation for many years, and a meadow already cleared. Also a lot, the most agreeable prospect Lower Marlborough affords, with all conveniencies for house or kitchen. Likewise 12 head of fine cattle.

ts PHILEMON YOUNG.

FOUND under a table at the subcriber's house, some time in the provincial court, a small parcel of paper money. Any one that claims it may have it, on proving his property and paying the charges of this advertisement.

w3 ELEANOR WILLIAMSON.

Piscataway, September 23, 1773.

THE subscriber has just imported about £. 400 sterling cost of goods, consisting of green hams, sheetings, Irish linen, rugs, Welsh and Kendal cotton, and several other articles, which he will sell for ready cash or short credit on reasonable terms.

3w ALEX. HAMILTON

Baltimore, October 8, 1773.

WAS lost from the schooner Elizabeth, Sixte Chameau master, on September 30th last, in the middle of the bay opposite Sharpe's island, a new moses built boat, about two tons burthen, her bottom is payed with turpentine and red ochre, her stern painted red and yellow, and the sides or gunnels all yellow. As the wind was about N N E it is apprehended she would be drove on shore somewhere between the mouths of Patuxent and Patowmack. Whoever finds this boat, and will either send her up here or give notice to me, shall be properly rewarded.

2w HENRY THOMPSON

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